

FOLLOW UP PROFILE OF INFANTS MANAGED WITH KANGAROO MOTHER CARE (KMC) AT TIKUR ANBESA SPECIALIZED GENERAL HOSPITAL, ADDIS ABABA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In well-established neonatal centers use of sophisticated incubators, mechanical ventilators and different expensive medications are used to manage VLBW neonates. But considering the cost and the unavailability of this type of care, KMC is devised as effective method for care of these neonates in resource-limited areas. There is inadequate information about the follow up profiles and morbidity and mortality rates of Ethiopian infants managed by KMC.

OBJECTIVES:

The main aim of this study is to assess follow up profile of infants managed by KMC and evaluates determinants of morbidity and mortality.

METHODS:

The study is a cross sectional descriptive study with some analytic components done on infants and toddlers managed by KMC and discharged alive from Black Lion specialized general hospital Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Well-structured and pre-tested questionnaires with socio-demographic and relevant clinical variables were used for data collection.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:

Out of 110 study subject included in this study, Mortality rate during follow up is found to be 9.1%. The most common medical problems encountered were respiratory infections (9.1%), gastroenteritis (6.4%), rickets (6.4%), and anemia (5.5%). Duration of hospital stay and type of feeding at discharge doesn't show statistically significant association between outcomes during follow up. 55.5% of the deaths were from those from rural areas. The study shows the need for frequent follow up of patients in developing country setting after KMC.

